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~~INFORMATION REPORT~~ ~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

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1. The following is a key to the attached sketch map of the city of Grozni.

No. 1 is the central railroad station. It consists of the following buildings which are constructed of brick:

- a. Two contiguous buildings, 60 meters long and 16-20 meters wide. One is a two-story and the other a one-story building. These buildings house the offices of the station, the telegraph office, the telephone, the cafe-restaurant, the barber shop, two waiting rooms, and the offices of the secret police. The police force consists of three persons who wear military uniform and check on the passengers and on movement in general within the railroad station.
- b. A one-story building, 10 meters long and eight meters wide. It is situated 10-15 meters west of the previous buildings. It is used as a small storehouse for the station.
- c. A one-story building, 40 meters long and 10 meters wide. It is located exactly opposite the small storehouse of the station on the other side of the street. It is used as offices by the secret police of the railroad station, who are called Railway Militia of the Ministry of State Security. This police force is comprised of 20 persons whose duty it is to assure the security of the railroad line. Source says that these MGB officers travel continually and make spot-checks of the passengers while on the trains. They also investigate violations of the regulations laid down by the railroad administration. Within the same building, but in a separate section, is housed the health center of the railroad station. This is composed of one doctor, his assistant, and a nurse.
- d. There are eight to ten shops for the repair of railroad engines. These are located along the line opposite the central building of the station.

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No. 2 is the railroad station for the oil wells. This is a one-story building about 60 meters long and 20 meters wide.

No. 3 indicates barracks and an air force school. These buildings are situated at a distance of about 300 meters northeast of the railroad station for the oil wells.

a. The barracks consist of eight to ten buildings, of which three are of two stories and the rest are one-story. The smallest of these buildings is ten to twelve meters long and 10 meters wide; the largest is 50 meters long and about 30 meters wide. These barracks are occupied by the men of the 84th Battalion, but they are large enough for a regiment of three to four thousand men.

b. The air force school has one large two-story building located about 50 meters south of the barracks. This building houses the offices of the administration of the school and also the student aviators who receive their theoretical training in it. Practical training of these students is given at the city airfield.

No. 4 is the Zavod Molot (sic; Zavod Serp i Molot?), a large foundry. It is located at a distance of 600 meters northwest of the barracks. This foundry manufactures and repairs the following:

- a. Oil drilling machinery
- b. Pumps for pumping oil
- c. Machinery for oil refining
- d. All kinds of ammunition
- e. Various tractors
- f. Farm machinery and other civilian goods

In 1947, about 20 to 25 thousand (sic) workmen were employed in this foundry.

No. 5 is a bakery and flour mill.

- a. The state bakery supplies 95% of the inhabitants of the city with bread. (The population of Grozni in 1947 was about 300,000.) Its equipment is all electric-powered, but source does not know any details about it. The bakery employs about 500 to 700 workmen.
- b. The flour mill supplies the entire city of Grozni and half the people of the province with flour.
- c. The flour mill has its own electric generator, which supplies power to the bakery also.

No. 6 is the old electric power plant of the city of Grozni. This plant was in operation until 1938. Now the building houses only the offices of the new electric power plant. The new plant is located at a distance of 16 kilometers from Grozni on the railroad line running to the oil field and is 600 meters north of that line. The power plant consists of two parts, one of which produces about 7,500 kilowatts and the other 3,500 kilowatts.

No. 7 is a settlement of workers, engineers, and employees of the oil refineries. The Communist leaders of the city also live there. The settlement is called in Russian Stalinski Raion.

No. 8 indicates various warehouses for foodstuffs, merchandise, and clothing. They begin 50 meters north of the flour mill.

- a. There is a large continuous building of one story but with a semi-basement. The building is 60 meters long, 40 meters wide, and 15 meters high.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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- b. Grain storage is located 40 meters west of the food warehouse. This is a building 60 meters long, 40 meters wide, and eight meters high.
- c. There is a warehouse for chemical substances used in building (sic). This is a one-story building 80 meters long, 30 meters wide, and six meters high.
- d. There is also a shed for coal and lumber. This is a one-story building 15 meters long, six meters wide, and five to six meters high. This building has a long shed shaped like the letter "L", which is 60 meters long, 15 meters wide, and five to six meters high.

No. 9 is a small machine shop for repairing oil refinery machines. It is located 80 to 100 meters west of the flour mill. About 250 to 300 workmen are employed in it.

No. 10 is an oil mill and soap factory. It is located about 100 meters northeast of the flour mill. Source knows no details regarding it.

No. 11 is an iron bridge 30 to 40 meters long and ten to twelve meters wide. It rests on two concrete abutments and on two iron piers which have concrete bases one meter high. The bridge has concrete guard walls, 0.8 m. high, on the sides. It is quite high above the surface of the River Sunzha. Over this bridge passes the tram which runs between No. 7 and No. 5 on the sketch map. At a distance of about 60 meters northeast of the bridge and on the left bank of the river is a three-story building of triangular shape, the three sides of which measure 80 meters, 50 meters, and 30 meters. This building houses the administration of the secret police (MVD and MGB). In the basement of this building is the police jail.

No. 12 indicates the installations of the MVD and MGB at a distance of about 400 meters northwest of the police administration building and opposite it on the right bank of the River Sunzha. These installations consist of a quadrangle of buildings. These buildings contain the garage, food and grain storerooms, and storehouses for clothing, farm tools, fertilizer, and building materials.

No. 13 is the central administration of railroad movement and transportation. It is 600 meters northeast of the central railroad station. This is housed in two large buildings of three stories each, whose dimensions are 50 to 60 meters long and about 40 meters wide. About 700 to 800 clerks are employed there.

No. 14 is a small bakery. It employs about 80 workmen. Its production amounts to 10 tons of bread daily.

No. 15 is the area of oil refineries and storage tanks. This area is called in Russian Andreyevskaya Dolina. Within it are located the following:

- a. Many oil refineries producing gasoline and lubricating oil.
- b. Factories producing chemical products.
- c. Brick factories.
- d. Various other factories (source does not know what they produce).
- e. Oil storage tanks. There are 300 to 500 such steel tanks, each with a capacity of 40 to 50 thousand tons (sic). The diameter of each tank is about 15 to 25 meters, and the height 6.8 meters. These tanks are scattered over the area, which is 10 to 12 kilometers long and three to eight kilometers wide.

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Among the factories which source remembers are the following:

- a. Kreting Ushakovski (oil refinery producing gasoline).
- b. Khimatrioi (reconstruction (sic) of chemical industry).
- c. Nefteperegraniva Zavod (oil refinery).
- d. Zavod No. 416.
- e. Kercaim Zavod (oil refinery).
- f. Zavod No. 60.

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(Comment: a, c, and e may be identical.)

No. 16 is an airfield located four kilometers north and a little to the west of the railroad station for the oil wells. This airfield is used for both military and civilian purposes. Source never visited this airfield and consequently knows no details concerning it.

No. 17 is an ammunition dump located four kilometers west of the airfield. The dump covers a circular area, the diameter of which is approximately one kilometer.

No. 18 is an area of new oil wells. The area begins eight kilometers along the road leading to the oil wells and ends at Kilometer 20 or 22. The area is 12 to 14 kilometers long and about eight kilometers wide. This area is divided into sections numbered from one to eighteen. These sections are scattered irregularly over the area, which is hilly. In each of these sections there is an administrative office, a workers' club, a health service, and various small installations for emergency repairs to the machinery used at the oil wells. About 20,000 workmen are employed in this oil field, which has been in operation since 1911.

No. 19 is a canning factory for vegetables, meat, and fish.

No. 20 is the city cold storage plant. This covers an area 400 meters long and 300 meters wide. It comprises one two-story building which has a basement.

No. 21 is the location of anti-aircraft cannon. They are placed on a series of hills five to six kilometers west of the center of the city. Source does not know anything further about these guns because the area is a prohibited zone.

No. 22 indicates the site of the old oil wells. These are at a distance of about 10 kilometers northwest of the railroad station for the oil wells. These oil wells begin at Kilometer 10 of the railroad line and end at Kilometer 28. They cover an area 18 kilometers long and eight kilometers wide. The area is divided into twelve large sections, which are subdivided into smaller sections comparable to the sections of the new oil wells. About 25,000 workmen are employed in this oil field. The old oil wells have been in operation since 1902.

Attached is one sketch map of the city of Grozni.

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